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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Iltis, a German gunboat, was sunk in the Yellow Sea, China; seventy-five officers and men were lost. ==== President Alfero, of Ecuador, is marching against the rebels, who are said to be in possession of Cuenca. ____ Advices to London from Madrid, via Lisbon, are that a Cuban plot has been discovered in the Capital of Spain. === The Irish Land bill passed the House of Commons.

DOMESTIC -- Speaker Reed made political speech in Alfred, Me === Major Mc-Kinley returned to his home in Canton from his visit to Cleveland, he addressed a delegation from the Republican Club of the University of Chicago and received a number of callers. Robert Garrett died in Deer Park, Md. Further reports of destruction by storms in the West were received. — Majo: Moreland. formerly City Attorney of Pitsburg, and his assistant were sentenced to the penitentlary for embezzlement.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-C. N. Bliss was appointed treasurer of the Republican National Committee at the first meeting of the Executive Committee; conferences were held and plans discussed. = Roman I. Zuboff, alias Reuben Lipman, who called himself a Russian count, committed suicide in a cell in Jefferson Market Prison. == The committee of eleven appointed by the Presbyterian Assembly decided in favor of the retention of the new building at Twentieth-st. and Fifth-ave. - The Democratic Club decided to postpone action on the Chicago platform and ticket till after the State Convention. - The Police Commissioners had a disagreement over the rating of candidates for inspectorships, and Mr. Parker was overruled by his colleagues. — Five women were injured by the falling of a heavy pane of glass from the roof at a Hebrew wedding. - Stocks were higher at the close.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Show ers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 91 degrees; lowest, 75; average, 82%.

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

address can be changed as often as desired.

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one. for the expense of one.

Many people besides the citizens of New-York will be glad to know that work on the Grant Monument is going forward satisfactorily, and completed several months earlier than the stipulated date. The monument was begun nearly four years ago, and the beginning of next year anniversary of Grant's birth, April 27, 1897. Credit is due to General Porter for excellent management of the monument fund, which is quite sufficient to meet all demands that may much embarrassed, for which fact Seflor Dube made on it.

It is well for Commissioner Willis that in his decision to contract for the laying of a large steel instead of a smaller cast-iron pipe conduit he has the backing not only of Mayor Wurster, but of ex-Commissioner White, who lyn in the matter of water. Mr. Willis has disregarded the opinions of the engineers of his department, and the contract he has awarded involves an additional expenditure of \$100,000. nomical in the end, provided sufficient water on Long Island. Whether it can be or not is have been at once more tactful and insistent

In his speech at Alfred, Me., yesterday-his first public utterance since the Republican National Convention-Speaker Reed made effective use of the remark of Douglas after Sumter. that thereafter there could be only two parties, patriots and traitors. To the patriot party he properly welcomed all citizens without regard to previous political affiliations, but he did not and ignore the causes of the depression under which the country is suffering. With the pressing question of the moment Mr. Reed dealt frankly and luminously, and he predicted that as soon as the election is over and the position of the United States assured there will be a return of prosperous times. It was a hopeful and judicious speech, which will have, as it deserves, a wide circulation.

"Tom" Watson has not taken back the contemptuous remarks about Bryan which he made over his own initials last week in the Populist sheet that he runs down in Georgia, but with as much grace as possible he has eaten the words in which he announced that he would not be a candidate for either place on the ticket. Of course circumstances over which he had no control arose, and because "the life of the party" depended on it he has consented to make the sacrifice. With such an inspiring example before him, how can Bryan fail to accept the St. Louis nomination which he scorned when Watson was thrust to the front? He will, we imagine, take the back track as cheerfully as his Populist confrere, and both of them will proceed to "save the country" with all their might.

PLAIN WORDS.

Men and brethren! Why not take this freecoinage bull by the horns? Why beat about the bush, and through fear of giving offence to men who want to engage in a dishonest transaction and still maintain a reputation for honesty, treat the 16 to 1 rascality as a question of political economy or finance? It isn't either; and no grown man of ordinary intelligence thinks it is. It is a plain question of common honesty, and nothing else. No formula of words or phrases can disguise it; no maze of scientific or technical terms conceal it; no tedious dissertation on the volume of currency and the per capita adjustment affect its merits; no profane denunciation of "the crime of '73" change its character. They say there are a great many "honest farmers" in the country who are discouraged because their productstheir wheat, corn, oats, hay and hogs-bring insufficient prices, and that they are inclined to look with favor upon the 16 to 1 business in the vague hope that in some way -no one pretends to know how-just as soon as the Government begins to stamp fifty-three cents' worth of silver as a hundred-cent dollar their products will advance in price proportionately, while all other things, including wages and the necessaries of life, will remain unchanged.

And these are "honest farmers"! Yes; just such "honest farmers" as the "come-ons," who see no harm in an "honest" endeavor to improve their financial condition by speculating in "green goods" Just such "honest farmers' as have fattened bunco-steerers and made the "green goods" industry profitable these many years. Make no mistake about your "honest farmers" or any class of deluded fools who think that by any sort of hocus-pocus of finance or juggling with the plain meaning of words they can sneak forty-seven cents out of every dollar of their debts, or sneak forty-seven cents of fictitious value into every dollar's worth of the products they have to sell. There's no man with intelligence enough to count a hundred who does not know almost by instinct that such a process, whatever be the sanction for it or the authority under which it is done, is dishonest in its origin and rascally in its result. And the man who toys with the temptation, hesitates and mumbles about it, and doesn't "quite understand it," but thinks "there may be something in it," or, at any rate, that it "can': is at least worth trying"-that man, you may be sure, lacks the fibre of personal integrity. He has the propensity to dishonesty which with varying degrees of cunning or discretion only awaits opportunity.

We are not mincing words. The time has come when not only the credit of the Nation in paying its debts and its nonor in fulfilling all its obligations to the letter without question or quibble are at stake, but the reputation of every citizen as an honest man is involved, and the issue cannot be too forcibly or too plainly stated. Let no man fool himself with the notion that he can improve his own condition or promote the interests of any class of citizens by advocating such a bald swindle as the debasement of the National currency would be and either maintain his own credit or hold up his head among honest men. There is no excuse for being bewildered, befuddled or befogged by existing conditions or by the incomprehensible nonsense with which the silver mine owners, the Boy Orators and the bewhiskered demagogues are flooding the courtry. The obligations of this Nation, to the amount of hundreds of millions, are outstanding all over the world. They have been taken and paid for at a hundred cents in the dollar, according to the accepted standard of value the world over. But here is a commodity which can be bought anywhere in the markets of the world at the rate of 69 cents per ounce, and the proposition of these bunco-steerers, greengoods men and money fakirs is to call it worth \$129 an ounce by Government fiat, and pay in it all our National and individual obligations. That is the simplest statement of it, and it cannot be evaded. Can any man favor that process of paying debts and pretend to be honest?

Let us have done with this pussy-footed treatment of bald dishonesty, and this tender solicitude for the feelings of men who want to do a dishonest thing without losing their standing and credit in the community as honest men. Let us draw the line and call things by their right names.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

The criticisms-we might say savage attacks -made by some of his own countrymen upon the Spanish Minister at Washington seem most that according to present indications it will be unjust. He is charged with neglecting the interests of his country, in respect to Cuba; with not exercising sufficient vigilance in preventing the sailing of filibustering expeditions and the will probably see it finished. The dedication shipment of munitions of war to the rebels, exercises will not take place until the next and with not exerting proper influence over the United States Government to keep it friendly to the Spanish cause. Wherefore, it is said, the administration of General Weyler has been puy de Lôme is to be held responsible.

For these accusations there is no visible foundation in truth. No foreign Minister has been more diligent, more indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, than Senor de Lôme has been since the outbreak of the Cuban insurrection. He has been zealous in watching for and has made a careful study of the needs of Brook- intercepting expeditions intended to bear aid and comfort to the Cubans. His agents have seemed almost ubiquitous. There is probably not a case on record in which a Minister has done his country better service in securing en-Apparently this expenditure will prove eco- forcement of the neutrality laws. Nor has he been remiss in using the arts of diplomacy to require so large a conduit can be obtained upon the American Government. No one could

a question of interest to our million Brooklyn | than he in arguing his country's cause and opposing the pleas of the insurgents for recognition and intervention. If he has erred, it has been in excess rather than in lack of zeal. Whatever she may think of her other servants, Spain has no reason to find fault with him.

But he is not backing up General Weyler with expressions of confidence, as he did at first? No, he is not; and in that he shows his sound sense. There is no one to blame for his change of tone but General Weyler himself. deem it necessary to hide the Republican creed He took command in Cuba with loud boasts of what he was going to do, and of how quickly he was going to end the war. Señor de Lome had faith in him, or at least loyally professed to have, and gave him all possible diplomatic support. There is little question that the conduct of our Government was materially influenced by the Spanish Minister's earnest representations of what the new Governor-General would do. But what has been the sequel? General Weyler has proven an egregious failure. His whole plan of campaign has been made a laughing-stock. With vastly greater resources than his predecessor had, he has not done nearly so well as he. And now he is angry, or his friends are angry for him, because the Spanish Minister at Washington does not continue to sound his praises, guarantee his promises, and make his failure appear success. That is the explanation of these attacks upon Señor de Lôme.

Spanish attacks upon the United States, which still continue, have a similar cause. Responsible and well-informed statesmen in Spain and at Havana know perfectly well that this Government has not failed in its duties as a neutral It has, indeed, been conspicuously scrupulous in enforcing its neutrality laws, and eminently friendly to the Spanish Government. While the general sentiment of the people, and the expressed will of both houses of Congress, have been strongly in favor of recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, if not of actually intervening in their behalf, the Executive has steadfastly resisted all such impulses, and has maintained the full letter of our treatles and the full spirit of our ancient friendship with the Government of Spain. It is the consciousness of wrong and of failure that rankles in the Spanish heart and that causes these splenetic

A FEW MORE CREDITORS.

Apart from the "regular line" life insurance companies, and their enormous volume of business, there are many others conducted on the "assessment" plan, also enjoying much patronage. These vary greatly in size and character. Some have only a few hundred, and some scores of thousands of members. Some are restricted in membership to certain trades or professions, while others do a general business. They are found in all parts of the country, and one or another of them has patrons in every community.

According to the latest statistics at hand there are 123 of these organizations in active existence. They have an aggregate member-ship, or patronage, of \$76,089. The total volume of insurance in force is \$2,604,107,500. The average amount of individual insurance is therefore a little less than \$3,000. While there are in this great host men of all walks of life, both rich and poor, the great majority are unquestionably of moderate means, to whom this small amount of insurance is of much importance. It represents what they have secured by industry and economy "for a rainy day," or to be their legacy to their widows and orphans.

This army of \$76,080 men constitutes what the Chicago Convention railed at as a "creditor class." Each one of those men is a creditor to the extent of his few hundreds or thousands of dollars of insurance. The indebtedness due to him has been contracted in one-hundredcent dollars. Is he, or are his heirs, to collecit in one-hundred-cent or in fifty-three-cent dollars? That is the question to be decided at next November's election. The success of McKinley and his policy will mean that this insurance is to be paid, as the assessments have been paid, in ore-hundred-cent dollars. The success of Bryan and his policy will mean that it is to be paid in fifty-three-cent dollars.

What do these 876,080 men-this "creditor class"-think about it? Do they want their heirs to get the \$3,000 each, for which they have been paying, or only \$1,500? There are many of them in Nebraska; will they vote for Bryan and a fifty-three-cent dollar? There are many in Georgia; will they follow Hoke Smith into the repudiation camp? There are thousands in Iowa, a single company having 37,199 members and \$74,398,000 insurance; will they listen to "Uncle Hod" Boles's plea for a 47 per cent scaling down of what is due to them? There are many in Altgeld's State, one company having 44,996 members and \$129,434,500 insurance; in George Fred Williams's State, one haring 51,940 members and \$112,568,780 insurance, and in Robert E. Pattison's State, where one has 25,339 members and \$59,363,343 insurance. Will they follow the counsel of these leaders, and vote for free silver and for robbery of their own families?

DEALING WITH POISON IVY.

Various correspondents have testified to the popular interest aroused in the suburbs and elsewhere by The Tribune's recent publication on the subject of poison ivy. All have shown appreciation of the magnitude of the evil, and an earnest desire to be rid of it. Not a few have sought further information, especially concerning cures for the poisoning, and methods of destroying the vine itself. How, it is asked, is the vine to be destroyed, if every one who touches it is poisoned by it? And by what compulsion are the highways and other public places to be freed from it? To the first inquiry, for a cure for the poison-

ing, he would be a rash man who should attempt to give a positive answer. Remedies are as numerous as those for colds. Many of them are good, for some cases. All are probably worthless, for some cases. One perfectly wellauthenticated case has just come under notice, in which no less than fourteen standard prescriptions were tried in succession, without the slightest relief. The disease simply ran its course, in about two weeks, as it would have done had no medicine been applied, and the skilful and experienced physician in charge, who had paid special attention to the subject of ivy poisoning and the cure of it, declared frankthat his science was of no avail. Nevertheless, there are various remedies, which are familiar to most physicians, which are always worth trying, and which in many cases do prove efficacions.

The destruction of the noxious plant is a far simpler and easier matter. As we have said, many persons are not at all susceptible to its malefic influence, but can handle it freely and at any time with entire impunity. Naturally, they are the people who should attack it. There are many others who are not poisoned unless they actually touch it. They may root it up, unharmed, if they will wear gloves or use tools in doing so. Again, the qualities of the plant vary greatly with the season and weather. In spring and summer it is to be shunned, and in weather that is both bot and humid it reaches its most intense virulence. But in late fall and winter it is practically harmless. That fact indicates the time at which it may most safely be destroyed.

Authority for the removal of it from all public places should not be difficult to find. In every community there is a benith officer with ample power. No property-holder has a right

maintain any other nulsance that would imperil the health of the public. Wherever the ivy is growing in the road, as it is in many miles of road in the outskirts and suburbs of New-York, it is the duty of the highway commissioners, or road masters, or whatever they may be called, to remove it, just as much as it is their duty to remove from the highway any other thing that makes travel difficult or dangerous. If all persons who get poisoned will only make legal appeal for redress, or for future protection, we shall soon see an end made of what is now a serious nuisance.

NOT A MIXED CAMPAIGN.

The remark is frequently made that this year's political campaign is very much mixed; that party lines are broken; that new combinations are being formed; that numerous candidates are in the field, with all sorts of split tickets; that the average, ordinary voter scarcely knows where he stands or what he is to do.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The campaign is not mixed. It is exceptionally Never have party lines been more plainly drawn, or issues more clearly defined. There are only two parties, two platforms, two sets of candidates. One is the party of the Nation, the platform of honor and honesty, the candidates of truth and equal justice. The other is the party of sectionalism, the platform of dishonor and repudiation, the candidates of class legislation and fraud Men may call them each by all the names in the dictionary. There are only the two. On the side of the one or the other every voter must stand, unless he wishes to be an outlaw skulking between the lines.

The campaign is not mixed. The issues are not tangled and obscure. The choice is not difficult to make. No voter need be in doubt for the fraction of a moment as to where he stands. Under which flag, the Stars and Stripes of the Union or the red flag of Anarchy and Repudiation? That is the only question. Under which flag?

THE SITUATION.

How does it stand to-day? In Maine the Democrat who was chosen as the strongest and best refuses to run as candidate for Governor and bolts, and the gold Democrats are forming a separate organization. In New-Hampshire Frank Jones, for twenty-four years chairman of delegations in Democratic National conventions, bolts and leads a strong force of followers. Nobody doubts Vermont. In Massachusetts ex-Mayor Prince presided at a meeting of Democrats on Tuesday, which called upon all nonest-money men to put up true Democratic candidates for State officers and electors, and the Executive Committee of Young Men's Democratic Clubs of Massachusetts de clared against the Chicago ticket. The Connecticut and Rhode Island Democrats are organizing against Bryan. A canvass of the Democratic State Committee of New-York, before its meeting on Tuesday, disclosed nine members who opposed indorsing Bryan, against fifteen who favored it, while seventeen are waiting for the action of the State Convention. But the reports from Republican State Committeemen and leaders throughout the State all indicate a larger Democratic loss than has been expected and enormous majorities for McEinley. In New-Jersey, with a united Republican force and such Democrats as Henry C. Kelsey and many others declaring for Mc Kinley, nobody pretends to doubt the result nor in Pennsylvania, where Senator Cameron, the head and front of free-coinage sentiment there, declares for McKinley with the explanation, "I am for free silver, but am not a fool." These things indicate that the Eastern States are beyond question Chairman Hanna is not anxious about Ohio

The Louisville Courier-Journal" declares that the organization of sound-money Democrats already makes Kentucky safe for McKinley. President Harrison says that there is no room to doubt about Indiana. If there were not many others, the iron and lumber interests would make both Michigan and Wisconsin safe against the united opposition, but in each State strong bodies of honest-money Democrats are working to bury out of sight the cheap-money craze. In Illinois the powerful and thoroughly organized body led by Senator John M. Palmer. which would have cantured the Democratic State Convention and the delegation from Altgeld but for swindling primarles in Chicago, proposes to name Palmer for President, and to take a clear majority of the Democratic votes away from Bryan and Anarchy. The revolt of Germans in these Northwestern States, with all their leaders and newspapers, does not in the least abate, and would of itself place them on the safe side, if there were not other voters in great number who have learned by three years of disaster how necessary to them is protection of industries. Crossing the Mississippl, we find great bodies

of bolting Democrats in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, who are rapidly organizing. Senator Thurston, who knows Nebraska well enough to have secured last year ninety-seven votes for Senator, against seventeen for Willtam J. Bryan, declares that State will vote against Bryan, and Secretary Morton has 20,000 Democratic followers there who will help to make it safer. Not another electoral vote is needed, but men who best know the Dakotas and the Pacific States, including Senator Squire, of Washington, and Mr. De Young, editor of the leading silver organ of California, declare that McKinley will carry all those States on the Issue of Protection. Meanwhile no man can yet judge how many Southern States will be lost to the Democratic party by the fight between Democrats and Populists, with the bolt of Democratic business men on the money issue, and in Alabama and some other States on the protection of their

industries. It is all the more gratifying to find that, with such a bright outlook, Chairman Hanna and his associates are not wasting time, nor leaving anything undone to make the result both certain and decisive. There is no trace of the disposition sometimes seen to rely on rosy pros-pects and omit hard work. There are already clear indications that the same sound sense, tireless energy and remarkable faculty for organization which made the nomination of Mc-Kinley such a surprise to his oppopents will be devoted with equal ardor to the task of making his majority as large as possible. This is the very time to put the sliver and flat money fanaticism out of the way forever, when the workingmen and farmers throughout the country are appreciating more keenly than before the need of a Republican tariff.

THE ARMY WORM'S INVASION. It is now nearly three weeks since the almost

simultaneous appearance of the army worm at several different places between the lower Mohawk Valley and Cape Cod excited grave apprehensions among Eastern farmers. And whatever alarm was felt at first was aggravated during the next ten days by tidings of similar developments in Western and Central New York and out on Long Island. There may be agricultural pests which, on the whole, are more to be dreaded than this, but the army worm is so disgusting in appearance, eften advances in such formidable numbers, pushes forward so relentlessly when he once begins his march, and feeds on all vegetation in his path with such indiscriminating impartiality, that his invasions are apt to produce more or less of a panic. His habits and history are too to maintain on his road fences a plant that | well known for well-informed people to view

poisons passers-by any more than he has to | his advent with indifference. Fortunately, however, there has been little new to report during the last week or so in connection with this season's experience, except some serious outbreaks in Pennsylvania. New-Jersey, it should be noted, has not suffered appreciably as yet. It is not unreasonable to hope, therefore, that such devastation as is wrought this summer will be confined to half a dozen Eastern States, and, at the worst, will not prove so great as that of some other years.

Obviously, the first duty of every farmer within two or three hundred miles of any spot on which an army worm is seen is to keep a sharp lookout for the appearance of others in his own neighborhood. It is not so much the swarms at a distance as the swarms which may be discovered almost any day less than a mile away from one's own cornfield that are to be feared. A few army worms are observed every year, say the entomologists, and there is scarcely a county containing swamps and lowlands between the Rocky Mountains and the State of Maine where countless millions of their eggs are not laid. And the fate of these eggs, we are told by experts, depends very largely upon meteorological conditions, which are apt to be, in a broad sense, uniform over a rather wide region. If these be favorable to the hatching of a large proportion of the eggs in one State, they are apt to encourage a similar event in an adjacent one. Independent re sults may be witnessed, almost at the same moment, perhaps, at a number of points well separated from each other. And inasmuch as meadows and pastures are usually the cradles of this pest, they should be kept under special scrutiny for several weeks after the first warning is received from districts two or three hundred miles away.

The proper authorities are in substantial agreement as to the best methods of fighting the army worm when it actually appears in great numbers. In his letter to The Tribune, printed nearly a fortnight ago, Professor J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New-York, indicated that a ditch with perpendicular sides is the most efficacious obstacle that can couveniently be placed in the invader's way. If in the bottom of the ditch, at short intervals, there be excavated deeper holes, the worms are liable to tumble into these, with practically no chance of ever getting out. Experts in other States make the same recommendation. Straw thrown into the ditch over a lot of worms and set afire is also an expedient which meets with favor. Galen Wilson, however, prefers to burn corncobs soaked in kerosene, because the resulting conflagration lasts longer. Spraying the grass or growing grain with a solution containing Paris green, though sanctioned by the United States Department of Agriculture, is open to two objections. Only part of the worms may eat the poisoned vegetation; and the latter is also rendered unfit for forage, and must itself be destroyed before cattle can get a chance to touch it. The plan of campaign first mentioned, therefore, seems to possess the most advantages. The satisfactory results already obtained thereby justify much confidence in its future efficiency.

misspelling of "tranquillity" on the new onedollar bills. The present Administration has not had enough of it to know how to spell it

the appropriation of fine macadamized roads by trolley companies which, by hook or crook, have secured the right to build on them. New-York City has an illustration of this abomination in Sedgwick-ave., a road that was recently put in first-class condition, but has now been torn up and in good part monopolized by a trolley line. Only about a third of the roadway has been left for the use of vehicles, and as all traffic of this kind is forced into the parrow space between the tracks, that part of the avebeen nearly spoiled for driving and wheeling. Refore long, in all probability, the good roads of Long Island will be invaded in like manner, unless something is done to head off the advances of the insatiable trolley in all directions.

The managers of the Madison Square Garden have taken a prudent course in requiring a good and sufficient bond to insure the Garden against damage on the occasion when William J. Bryan will be officially informed of his nomination. The amount of the bond is said to be \$3,000not too large a sum in view of what may occur. judging from the unrestrained proceedings of the delegates to the late Convention in Chicago.

Everybody in the metropolitan district should be interested in the circumstance that one of the new parks in Brooklyn is to be by the seaside, or at least on the shore of the Lower Bay. It will be close to the Government reservation at Fort Hamilton, and will have a beach nearly half a mile long. One of the features of the park will be a large salt-water lagcon, and in addition to opportunities for boating, the park at Dyker Beach will contain space for golf. tennis and baseball and a large playground for children. A strictly seaside park for New-York is out of the question, but the Dyker Beach Park will be a close approach thereto. The design for this pleasure-ground has been made by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, which is an assurance of the best possible treatment of an eligible site

One of the absurd railroad rules in connection with the law requiring bicycles to be carried free in this State is that passengers wishing bicycles checked must present them to the baggage-master at least fifteen minutes before train time. This is not required in the case of any other kind of baggage. It is obviously a part of the scheme to discourage the taking of "wheels" on trains. It is not a reasonable rule, and we doubt whether it could stand the scrutiny of the courts.

the Populist Convention, said: "In that mid-"night discussion between Brutus and Cassius concerning the contemplated battle at Philippi, Brutus urged that their cause was ripe, their legions brimful, at the height and ready to decline. Said he: 'There is a tide in the affairs of 'men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fort-'une. Omitted, all the voyage of their life is 'bound in sharlows and in miseries.' And in "dramatic climax he exclaimed: 'On such a full 'sea we are now affoat, and we must take the 'current when it serves, or lose our ventures.' ' Weaver, perhaps, didn't consider this historical reference very carefully or else he would not have used it to illustrate the flood tide of the silver agitation. But the comparison between the positions of the assassins of Caesar and of those who would destroy the Nation's honor was exceedingly "pat," just the same. And, if we remember history aright, something "dropped" at Philippi, including Messrs. Cassius and Brutus, and all their "ventures" as well.

Intelligent citizens of the State will approve the effort put forth by the Fisherics, Game and Forest Commission to secure the issuing of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of additional lands in the Adirondack region to complete the holdings by the State within the State Park. A large area can now be secured for the nominal price of \$150 per acre, and the opportunity to secure it cught not to be neglected.

"I thought you knew I was waiting in a rectangled out whether Americans have dropped the "Eighth Commandment from the Decalogue."

Dealer.

"Eighth Commandment from the Decalogue." Our London correspondent, in his dispatch on

Such a statement brings the real issue of the campaign before the mind in a startling manner, but it is a statement of the exact fact. The American people are to decide this year whether they stand for honesty or dishonesty; for repudiation or the payment of honest debts in honest money; for "Thou shalt not steal," or "It is all right to pay 53 cents where 100 cents are really due."

PERSONAL

A question that seems to be troubling some of Mr. Bryan's friends is whether his name is Irish or Norman; in other words, whether it was orig-inally O'Bryan or De Bryan.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was recently haptized and confirmed by the Anglican bishop of Honolulu, Dr.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes was recently the guest of Lord Chief Justice Russell at a dinner party in London. In commenting on the fact, "The London Law Journal" said: "The son of the genial 'Autocrat' is among the best-equipped lawyers on either side of the Atlantic. His book on "The mon Law, which he wrote several years ago, is one of the most erudite legal works ever published, and has enloyed a large circulation in England as well as in America. The judges of different coun-tries might advantageously have a greater knowl-edge of one another, and the growing intimacy of English and American lawyers is a welcome sign of the times."

Miss Estelle Reel, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wyoming, is an ardent Re-

Among the names of the new Knights of the Legion of Honor decorated by the French Govern-ment on the 14th of July there is one which recalls to the memory of Americans the drama of Queretaro, in 1867, and the execution of Emperor Maxi milian. Albert Hans served there as lieutenant of artillery in the besieged garrison. He returns to France, his native country, and distinguished himself during the Franco-Prussian War. This is why he has at last been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. M. Hans is still a captain in the 13th Territorial (reserve artillery) Regiment. He is also a writer, and has published a history of the campaign in Mexico, and an article on the late Abyssinian War, which appeared in the "Revue des Thore Mendes" of Lune 16 June 16 June 18 Ju Deux Mondes" of June 15.

at the big Populist rally which will be held in At-lanta, Ga., on August 6.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Thomas E. Watson will be the principal speake

the old cemetery in Frankfort, Ky. It is marked by a monument which has been very much de-

Women have an unfair advantage in hot weather. A man's shirt sleeves go no further than a woman's shirt waist. It is hard to see why there should be a distinction between the two, except that a shirt waist is much more becoming to a woman than are shirt sleeves to a man.—(Waterbury American. "The British Medical Journal" says that the

paper used in many brands of cigarettes made in England contains arsenic. When arsenic is inhaled in small quantities it causes a chronic cough and other symptoms usually associated with con

Final Token.—"Poor Dick is gone! He was a devoted cyclist, wasn't he?"
"Yes, indeed. He left a will stating that he was to be cremated and used to help out on our new cinder-path"—Louisville Courier-Journal. The British authorities in India have been obliged

to discontinue the bountles on dead snakes be cause the natives went into the business of breeding the reptiles on a large scale in order to secure the reward pril for their dead bodies.

Natural Deduction.—"Now," said the earnest apostic, "if a man took a silver dollar and melted it, he would only have 53 cents worth of silver. What do you think of that?"
"Well," said the man who had been chewing a straw and looking pureld, "'Znear's I can make it out, he would be a durn fool."—(Indianapolis Journal.

The "Printers' Bible" is so called because it contains a curious typographical error in the isist verse of Psalm CXIX, which is made to read, "Printers have persecuted me without a cause,"

A domestic in one of the best families in Hoosick Falla said the other day in speaking about her brother Tom's fine crops: "Begorra, I hope the Salvation army worm won't get into Tom's file-gant crops."—(Troy Times.

A Norridgewock (Me.) farmer ente friends the other day, the table for the collation being set under a willow tree which has an interesting story. The day after President Lincoln was assassinated the farmer chanced to be three miles from home, and, to assist him in his walk across lots, cut a willow limb, which he used for a cane. As he climbed the fence into his yard he stuck the cane" into the ground, top end down. It tool root and grew as willows often do, and to-day to a large tree, covering a space fifty-two feet in

The Tie That Binds.-Bandit-Throw up yer nands and don't move unless you want to lose yer

brains.

Traveller—But stay! You and I are riding the same kind of wheels.

Bandit tafter hasty examination)—Pardner, forsive ms. Take back your pocketbook and depart in peace.—(Cleveland Leader. "The Jewish Chronicle," of London, describes a

new Jewish "Kooller" product, to be used as & substitute for butter, which it calls nucoline. It is simply the fat or butter of sweet cocoanuts. Cocoanut butter, like that from cow's milk, rapidly becomes rancid, and this has prevented its introduction into Europe as an edible fat. culty is overcome by a patented process of refining which removes the characteristic odor taste of cocoanur oil and transforms it into a palatable fat or butter of such remarkable stability that it remains odorless and sweet for many months.

"I believe," said the candidate, "that my country calls me."

"If you are alludin' ter that noise you hearn just now," said the old farmer, "you air somewhat mistook. Hit wur nuthin' but the ole mule a-brayin' in the lot."—(Atlanta Constitution.

The British Government has recently prohibited a peculiar game called Barsa Ka Salta, which is popular in India. It consists in making bets on rainy days on the quantity of rain which will fall, and the method of playing it is thus described in an English journal: Upon the terraces or roofs of many houses in India there is a water tank provided with a waste pipe. Through this tube the water escapes if a certain amount of rain has fallen. The point of the game is to try and guess when a rainstorm is approaching, and at what time the rainwater in the tank will be so high that the waste water will begin to flow out of the discharge p.pe. The natives devoted themselves to the game with such passionate interest that frequent fights occurred, which in some cases have even taken the shape of actual riots. General Weaver, in nominating Bryan before

Methodical Literature.—"This is a very good Fourth of July story," said the editor of the magnazine "but I don't quite see why you offer it now. Here it is several weeks after the Fourth. Matter that is supposed to be timely should be furnished in advance."

in advance."
"I know it," the contributor replied. "I was
trying to carry out your idea. This story is for
next Fourth of July."—(Washington Star. A Rochester horseman says: "Farmers are again

eginning to raise horses in this country, and more are bought and sold now than there were two years ago. The cause is that we are finding an English market. The English are much slower than the Americans to adopt the new transit system, and they still make great use of the old tramears drawn by horses. It has been the custom of the railway companies to buy their torses in Scotland and on the Continent. They have lately discovered that they can get better and cheaper horses on this side of the water. At the same time the American farmers are inding the same thing out in many localities, and they are raising horses to meet the demand. Horsemen say that this demand is increasing each year

His name was George Arnold and he was apraigned in police court Monday on the charge of stealing a ride on a train.

"Where were you!" asked Judge Fiedler, referring to his former place of abode.

"In the Indian Territory," was the reply. "I was waiting."

"In the Indian Perritory," was was waiting."
"Waiting for who?"
"Just waiting."
"What was you waiting for?"
"To get my money."
"Who from?"
"The man I was waiting for."
"What did he owe it to you for?"
"For waiting."

instead of diminishing.

"For waiting."
"How did you start in waiting?"
"By beginning to wait."
"I don't know what you mean; explain you?